

An association study between *DLGAP1* rs11081062 and *EFNA5* rs26728 polymorphisms with obsessive–compulsive disorder in a Chinese Han population

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Background: A recent genome-wide association study indicated that the single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) rs11081062 in *DLGAP1* and rs26728 in *EFNA5* were associated with obsessive–compulsive disorder (OCD) in Caucasians. The present case–control association study assessed the global relevance of these two SNPs with respect to OCD subtypes in a Chinese Han population.

Methods: We recruited 320 OCD patients and 431 age- and sex-matched controls from a Chinese Han population. rs11081062 and rs26728 SNPs were genotyped by real-time TaqMan polymerase chain reaction, and the chi-squared test was used to compare allele and genotype frequencies of variants between the two groups.

Results: No significant differences were found in allele or genotype frequencies of *DLGAP1* rs11081062 and *EFNA5* rs26728 between the OCD and control groups. Moreover, consistently negative results were observed when classifying by sex, onset age, and comorbidity. However, on analyzing OCD subphenotypes, significant associations were observed between rs11081062 and the presence of contamination obsessions and cleaning compulsions ($\chi^2=7.724$, $P=0.021$ by genotype; $\chi^2=3.745$, $P=0.053$ by allele; and $\chi^2=0.821$, $P=0.365$ by genotype, $\chi^2=27.809$, $P=0.000$ by allele, respectively), and rs26728 with the presence of repeating compulsions ($\chi^2=8.285$, $P=0.004$ by genotype; $\chi^2=7.512$, $P=0.006$ by allele).

Conclusion: Although we found no association between *DLGAP1* rs11081062 and *EFNA5* rs26728 SNPs with OCD in a Chinese Han population, obvious associations were observed with OCD subphenotypes. Therefore, it appears to be useful to divide OCD into more homogeneous subphenotypes to help understand the complex genetic basis of this disorder. Further investigations are needed to replicate these findings using larger sample sizes, different populations, and other polymorphisms.

Keywords: DLGAP1, EFNA5, obsessive-compulsive disorder, polymorphism

Introduction

Obsessive–compulsive disorder (OCD) is a neuropsychiatric disease characterized by obsessions (intrusive unwanted thoughts and/or images) and compulsions (repetitive behavior). Its lifetime prevalence ranges from 1% to 3%,^{1,2} making it one of the most common mental disorders. OCD has a great influence on the daily life and social capacity of patients. Its symptoms vary but are always accompanied by other psychiatric diseases such as Tourette syndrome³ or anxiety,⁴ which leads to difficulties in selecting the most appropriate therapy. Early-onset (EO) OCD affects 20% of all OCD patients, according to the US National Comorbidity Survey Replication.⁵

Twin and family studies have revealed the involvement of genetic factors in the etiology of OCD. Pauls reported that the OCD concordance rate of monozygotic twins was 47%–50%, compared with that of dizygotic twins at 80%–87%.⁶ Moreover, the pathogenesis of OCD demonstrated family convergence, with relatives of affected patients being more prone to developing OCD than those of controls.^{7,8} van Grootheest et al concluded that obsessive–compulsive symptoms are heritable in both children and adults, reporting genetic influences of 45%–65% and 27%–47%, respectively.⁹ On this basis, screening of candidate OCD susceptibility genes has been attempted,^{10–12} but the results are inconsistent and controversial. Indeed, none of the candidate genes were found to be involved in the direct pathogenesis of OCD. Recently, Stewart et al conducted an OCD genome-wide association study (GWAS) involving trios and unselected controls. Although no single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) were shown to be associated with OCD at the genome-wide significant level, two SNPs (rs11081062 in *DLGAP1* and rs26728 in *EFNA5*) were suggested to play a role in the etiology of OCD in Caucasians.¹³

DLGAP1, located on chromosome 18p11.31, encodes a postsynaptic scaffold protein with five conserved 14 amino acid repeats in its N-terminal,¹⁴ which interact with the guanylate kinase-like domain of postsynaptic density protein 95 (PSD-95). This interaction was linked with the synaptic plasticities in OCD.¹⁵ *EFNA5* encodes the brain protein ephrin-A5, which plays an important role in cell morphology and behavior through Eph-A/B receptor signaling,¹⁶ particularly in the nervous system. *EFNA5* has also previously been associated with susceptibility to Alzheimer's disease¹⁷ and Parkinson's disease.¹⁸

Recent models indicated that the main difficulty in identifying susceptibility genes in OCD derives from its symptom heterogeneity. Therefore, to resolve the complex genetic basis of the disease, dissection of OCD into different subphenotypes could be an effective method. Thus, the present case–control study genotyped the *DLGAP1* rs11081062 and *EFNA5* rs26728 polymorphisms using TaqMan real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to analyze the possible relationship between these variants and OCD subphenotypes, including EO OCD and OCD with comorbid tic disorders, in a Chinese Han population.

Materials and methods

Patient population

The proband sample consisted of 320 individuals (178 males, 142 females) recruited from the Affiliated Hospital of

Qingdao University (Qingdao, People's Republic of China) with an average age of 29.270 ± 13.961 years. Inclusion criteria were 1) OCD diagnosed according to the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th edition (*DSM-IV*) criteria¹⁹ by means of the Structured Clinical Interview for *DSM-IV*; 2) Chinese Han individual; and 3) first diagnosed or treatment-free or medication-free for at least 6 weeks. Exclusion criteria were 1) presence of any serious psychiatric diseases other than OCD, or related family history; 2) history of alcohol and/or drug abuse/dependence; 3) presence of any serious concomitant general medical condition or neurological disease, with the exception of Tourette syndrome; 4) history of medical disorders that may have a causal relationship with OCD; and 5) pregnancy or lactation. The symptoms and severity of OCD were evaluated using the Yale–Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale symptom checklist²⁰ including seven obsessive items (aggressive, contamination, sexual, symmetry, exactness, miscellaneous, and somatic) and seven compulsive items (cleaning, washing, checking, repeating, ordering, arranging, and miscellaneous) by an experienced physician.

In parallel, a control group of 431 disease-free individuals were selected from the Physical Examination Center of the Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University. These were matched with the patients for age (mean age, 28.773 ± 9.254 years), sex (males 239, females 192), geographic region, and ethnic origin, and had a negative family history of related disease. All subjects provided written informed consent for participation in the study.

Genotyping

Venous blood samples from patients and controls were collected, and DNA was extracted by standard procedures. TaqMan genotyping was performed for SNPs rs11081062 and rs26728 using the following reactions: 5 U/L super mix, 0.9 ng forward primer, 0.9 ng downstream primer, 0.5 ng FAM (6-carboxyfluorescein), 0.5 ng VIC (4,7,2'-trichloro-7'-phenyl-6-carboxyfluorescein), and 1 U/L genomic DNA. PCR was conducted in an Applied Biosystems® 7500 real-time PCR system with the following conditions: 95°C for 3 minutes, followed by 40 cycles of 95°C for 15 seconds, and 60°C for 1 minute. Positive and negative controls were included with all reactions. Genotype data were interpreted using SDS software (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA).

Statistical analysis

Data analysis was carried out using SPSS software (version 17.0 for Windows; SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

Age comparisons between OCD and control groups were made using the *t*-test, while the chi-squared test compared allelic and genotypic frequencies and sex ratios between patients and controls, estimated the Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium, and verified differences in genotypic frequencies between OCD symptom-present and symptom-absent as well.

Results

Demographic data

No significant difference was detected between the age or sex of the patients and controls (total $t=0.587$, $P=0.558$; male $t=0.401$, $P=0.689$; female $t=0.870$, $P=0.385$; $\chi^2=0.02$, $P=0.962$). Genotypic frequencies for rs11081062 and rs26728 in the control group followed the Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium distribution (rs11081062, $\chi^2=1.807$, $P=0.179$; rs26728, $\chi^2=2.349$, $P=0.125$).

Case–control study of DLGAP1 rs11081062

The T allele of *DLGAP1* rs11081062 had a frequency of 0.363 in the OCD group and 0.393 in the control group, but was not significantly associated with OCD according to the allelic χ^2 association test ($\chi^2=1.476$, $P=0.224$). Additionally, no significant differences in genotype distribution were found between the OCD group and controls as a whole ($\chi^2=3.094$, $P=0.213$) (Table 1). To eliminate the bias exerted by sex, we classified the OCD subjects into males and females and then compared them with their control counterparts. No significant differences in genotypic or allelic frequency distributions of rs11081062 were detected in the two sexes between patients and controls. We also divided the OCD group into EO OCD and late-onset (LO) OCD according to the age of onset of obsessive and/or compulsive behavior, and further subdivided these groups according to sex into female EO, female LO, male EO, and male LO to explore the role of age in the etiology of OCD. The complete list of allele frequencies and genotype rates are shown in Table 1. Regardless of sex, the onset age of OCD was found to be an irrelevant factor in the progress of OCD: genotypic and allelic variants were not significantly different between EO and OCD, LO and OCD, male EO and male effects, male LO and male OCD, female EO and female effects, or female LO and female OCD.

We performed an additional investigation to explore the relationship between rs11081062 and different OCD symptoms. Interestingly, patients with contamination obsessions or cleaning compulsions were found to have significant differences in the ratio of the rs11081062 T allele versus the

Table 1 Genotype and allele frequency of the DLGAP1 rs11081062

Group	N	TT	CT	CC	χ^2	P-V	T	C	χ^2	P-V	95% CI
OCD	320	31 (9.6%)	170 (53.1%)	119 (37.2%)			232 (63.3%)	408 (63.7%)			
Control	431	60 (13.9%)	219 (50.8%)	152 (35.3%)	3.094	0.213	339 (39.3%)	523 (60.7%)	1.476	0.224	0.710–1.084
Male OCD	178	16 (9.0%)	98 (55.1%)	64 (36.0%)			130 (36.5%)	226 (63.5%)			
Male control	239	34 (14.2%)	122 (51.0%)	83 (34.7%)	2.688	0.261	190 (39.7%)	288 (60.3%)	0.901	0.342	0.657–1.157
Female OCD	142	15 (10.6%)	72 (50.7%)	55 (38.7%)			102 (35.9%)	182 (64.1%)			
Female control	192	26 (13.5%)	97 (50.5%)	69 (35.9%)	0.762	0.683	149 (38.8%)	235 (61.2%)	0.580	0.446	0.643–1.214
EO	154	15 (9.7%)	84 (54.5%)	55 (35.7%)			114 (37.0%)	194 (63.0%)			
OCD	320	31 (9.7%)	170 (53.1%)	119 (37.2%)	0.101	0.951	232 (63.3%)	408 (63.7%)	0.052	0.819	0.780–1.370
LO	166	16 (9.6%)	86 (51.8%)	64 (38.6%)			118 (35.5%)	214 (64.5%)			
OCD	320	31 (9.7%)	170 (53.1%)	119 (37.2%)	0.091	0.956	232 (63.3%)	408 (63.7%)	0.048	0.827	0.735–1.279
Male EO	101	11 (10.9%)	57 (56.4%)	33 (32.7%)			69 (34.2%)	123 (65.8%)			
Male OCD	178	16 (9.0%)	98 (55.1%)	64 (36.0%)	0.045	0.978	130 (36.5%)	226 (63.5%)	0.000	0.993	0.678–1.480
Male LO	77	5 (6.5%)	41 (53.2%)	31 (40.3%)			51 (33.1%)	103 (66.9%)			
Male OCD	178	16 (9.0%)	98 (55.1%)	64 (36.0%)	0.092	0.955	130 (36.5%)	226 (63.5%)	0.000	0.990	0.626–1.588
Female EO	53	5 (9.4%)	28 (52.8%)	20 (37.7%)			38 (35.8%)	68 (64.2%)			
Female OCD	142	15 (10.6%)	72 (50.7%)	55 (38.7%)	0.706	0.703	102 (35.9%)	182 (64.1%)	0.543	0.461	0.578–1.283
Female LO	89	10 (11.2%)	44 (49.4%)	35 (39.3%)			64 (36.0%)	114 (64.0%)			
Female OCD	142	15 (10.6%)	72 (50.7%)	55 (38.7%)	0.463	0.793	102 (35.9%)	182 (64.1%)	0.018	0.893	0.677–1.405
*OCD with tic	7	0	5 (71.4%)	2 (28.6%)			5 (35.7%)	9 (64.3%)			
OCD without tic	313	20 (6.4%)	211 (67.4%)	82 (26.2%)			351 (56.1%)	375 (43.9%)	0.878	0.349	0.197–1.788

Notes: *Theoretical frequency of genotype <5; χ^2 and P-value were not given.

Abbreviations: C, C allele; CI, confidence interval; EO, early-onset; LO, late-onset; OCD, obsessive–compulsive disorder; T, T allele.

C allele compared with those OCD patients lacking these symptoms (contamination obsessive genotype, $\chi^2=7.724$, $P=0.021$, allele, $\chi^2=3.745$, $P=0.053$; cleaning compulsive genotype, $\chi^2=0.821$, $P=0.365$, allele, $\chi^2=27.809$, $P=0.000$) (Table 2).

Case–control study of *EFNA5* rs26728

The distribution of genotypic and allelic frequencies showed no significant differences between OCD and control groups as a whole (genotype, $\chi^2=1.314$, $P=0.252$; allele, $\chi^2=1.421$, $P=0.233$) (Table 3). Similarly, no significant differences were observed after analyzing the data according to sex or age of onset. However, patients with a repeating compulsion were positively associated with SNP rs26728 in terms of genotypic frequencies and ratio of the T allele compared with OCD patients lacking this symptom (genotype, $\chi^2=8.285$, $P=0.004$; allele, $\chi^2=7.512$, $P=0.006$). No other associations with rs26728 genotype or allele frequencies were identified between OCD patients with and without particular symptoms (Table 4).

Discussion

The aim of our study was to verify the functional variants of *DLGAP* rs11081062 and *EFNA5* rs26728 in the etiology of OCD, which was initially suggested in a GWAS.¹³ The role of genetic factors in OCD was purported to be based on psychological evidence, and many different system-related candidate genes have been investigated for their involvement in disease, including those from the dopamine system,²¹ glutamine system,²² and serotonin.^{11,12} Such studies have produced inconsistent and controversial findings, which could reflect differences in ethnicities or sex, genotype inaccuracies, or small sample sizes. The GWAS by Stewart et al investigated 1,465 OCD cases, 5,557 ancestry-matched controls, and 400 complete trios from a Caucasian population.¹³ This study identified SNPs in *DLGAP1* and *EFNA5* as being important in the development of OCD.

DLGAP1 encodes DLGAP, which is also known as SAP90/PSD-95-associated protein (SAPAP), and guanylate kinase-associated protein, both of which interact with the guanylate kinase domain of PSD-95. PSD-95 is a member of the PSD-95 synaptic ion channel clustering protein family,^{23,24} which is crucial in the structural and functional organization of postsynaptic neurotransmitter receptor proteins and in the adhesion of the postsynapse to presynaptic terminals.²⁵ SAPAP and guanylate kinase binding plays an important role in the anchoring of channel/PSD-95 clusters to the postsynaptic density. By combining

with other proteins, guanylate kinase-associated protein may function as a molecular scaffold that links ion channel/PSD-95 clusters to the subsynaptic cytoskeleton or to downstream signaling molecules.²⁶ Recent research has shown that increased expression of SAPAP occurs in the nucleus accumbens of patients with schizophrenia and in phencyclidine-treated rats, suggesting that abnormalities in intracellular signal transduction involving interactions between PSD-95 and *N*-methyl-D-aspartate receptors might be closely linked with schizophrenia.²⁷

EFNA5, a member of the ephrin gene family, encodes EFNA5, a tyrosine kinase receptor, which stimulated axon fasciculation and prevented its bundling in cocultures of cortical neurons with astrocytes.²⁸ The EPH and EPH-related receptors function as receptor tyrosine kinases and have been implicated in the mediation of developmental events, particularly in the nervous system.^{28,29} Ephrin-A5 has two isoforms, the canonical full-length (ephrinA5L) and a shorter variant (ephrinA5S). Both isoforms inhibited neurite outgrowth of dorsal root ganglia in an earlier study.³⁰

In our study of 320 OCD patients and 431 healthy controls in a Chinese Han population, no significant variants were found in allele or genotype frequencies of rs11081062 and rs26728 SNPs between the two groups. Hall et al previously reported that the brain-derived neurotrophic factor (*BDNF*) V66M polymorphism might be significantly associated with EO OCD rather than adult-onset OCD,³¹ while Enoch et al³² and Lochner et al³³ showed that the *HTR2A* variant played a critical role in the etiology of female OCD. Based on these sex and age of disease onset preferences, we carried out an additional classification of the two groups into males and females and EO and LO, but still found no significant differences between groups with respect to the two SNPs. Although these results indicated that the etiology of OCD might not be associated with *DLGAP1* and *EFNA5* in a Chinese Han population, ethnic differences should be taken into consideration as an important factor exerting a potential false negative effect given the small sample size. Moreover, other potential OCD-related genes linked to *DLGAP1* or *EFNA5* might also influence the results.

To resolve the complex genetic basis of OCD, division of the disorder into different subphenotypes has been proposed as an effective technique to produce more etiologically homogeneous groups closely linked to the action of genes. A case–control study indicated that glutamatergic variants might contribute to the genetic vulnerability of certain OCD manifestations,²² while the frequency of the *BDNF* Val allele was shown to be significantly higher among OCD patients

Table 2 Obsessive-compulsion contents (present/absent) and DLGAP1 rs11081062 in frequency of genotype and alleles

Obsessive-compulsion contents	TT (31)	CT (170)	CC (119)	χ^2	P	C (368)	T (274)	χ^2	P	OR
Aggressive										
Present	5 (6.8%)	40 (54.1%)	29 (39.2%)			50 (33.8%)	98 (66.2%)			
Absent	26 (10.6%)	130 (52.8%)	90 (36.6%)	0.973	0.615	182 (37.0%)	310 (63.0%)	0.507	0.477	0.869
Contamination										
Present	10 (20.4%)	24 (50.0%)	15 (30.6%)			44 (44.9%)	54 (55.1%)			
Absent	21 (7.7%)	146 (53.9%)	104 (38.4%)	7.724	0.021	188 (34.7%)	354 (65.3%)	3.745	0.053	1.534
Sexual**										
Present	1 (7.7%)	9 (69.2%)	3 (23.1%)			11 (42.3%)	15 (57.7%)			
Absent	30 (9.8%)	161 (52.4%)	116 (37.8%)			221 (36.0%)	393 (64.0%)	0.430	0.512	1.304
Symmetry/exactness*										
Present	1 (4.2%)	13 (54.2%)	10 (41.7%)			15 (31.3%)	33 (68.7%)			
Absent	30 (10.1%)	157 (53.0%)	109 (36.8%)	0.223	0.637	217 (36.7%)	375 (63.3%)	0.561	0.454	0.786
Miscellaneous										
Present	11 (8.1%)	73 (54.1%)	51 (37.8%)			95 (35.2%)	175 (64.8%)			
Absent	20 (10.8%)	97 (52.4%)	68 (36.8%)	0.633	0.729	137 (37.0%)	233 (63.0%)	0.229	0.632	0.923
Somatic										
Present	5 (8.6%)	36 (62.1%)	17 (29.3%)			46 (39.7%)	70 (60.3%)			
Absent	26 (9.9%)	134 (51.1%)	102 (38.9%)	2.332	0.312	186 (35.5%)	338 (64.5%)	0.711	0.399	1.194
Compulsion cleaning/washing										
Present	18 (24.7%)	39 (53.4%)	16 (21.9%)			75 (51.4%)	71 (48.6%)			
Absent	13 (5.3%)	131 (53.3%)	103 (41.7%)	27.809	0.000	157 (32.0%)	334 (68.0%)	18.280	0.000	2.247
Checking										
Present	12 (9.0%)	67 (50.4%)	54 (40.6%)			91 (34.2%)	175 (65.8%)			
Absent	19 (10.2%)	103 (55.1%)	65 (34.8%)	1.141	0.565	141 (37.7%)	233 (62.3%)	0.819	0.365	0.859
Repeating										
Present	11 (15.7%)	36 (51.4%)	23 (32.9%)			58 (41.4%)	82 (58.6%)			
Absent	20 (8.0%)	134 (53.6%)	96 (38.4%)	3.860	0.145	174 (34.8%)	326 (65.2%)	2.080	0.149	1.325
Ordering/arranging*										
Present	2 (6.7%)	17 (56.7%)	11 (36.7%)			21 (35.0%)	39 (65.0%)			
Absent	29 (10.0%)	153 (52.8%)	108 (37.2%)	0.004	0.951	211 (36.4%)	369 (63.6%)	0.045	0.832	0.942
Miscellaneous										
Present	5 (8.2%)	37 (60.7%)	19 (31.1%)			47 (38.5%)	75 (61.5%)			
Absent	26 (10.0%)	133 (51.4%)	100 (38.6%)	1.717	0.424	185 (35.7%)	333 (64.3%)	0.337	0.561	1.128

Notes: * χ^2 and P-value were conducted through chi-square analysis by amalgamating CC and CT and comparing with TT; **Theoretical frequency of genotype <5; χ^2 and P-value were not given.

Abbreviations: C, C allele; OR, odds ratio; T, T allele.

Table 3 Genotype and allele frequency of the EFNA5 rs26728

Group	N	CC + CT	TT	χ^2	P	C	T	χ^2	P	OR	95% CI
OCD	320	68 (21.2%)	252 (78.8%)			75 (11.7%)	565 (88.3%)				
Control	431	107 (24.8%)	324 (75.2%)	1.314	0.252	119 (13.8%)	743 (86.2%)	1.421	0.233	0.829	0.609–1.129
Male OCD	178	40 (22.5%)	138 (77.5%)			44 (12.4%)	312 (87.6%)				
Male control	239	60 (25.1%)	174 (74.9%)	0.552	0.457	67 (14.3%)	401 (85.7%)	0.664	0.415	0.844	0.561–1.269
Female OCD	142	28 (19.7%)	114 (80.3%)			34 (12.0%)	253 (88.0%)				
Female control	192	47 (24.5%)	150 (75.5%)	0.821	0.365	52 (13.2%)	342 (86.8%)	0.275	0.600	0.884	0.559–1.403
EO	154	32 (20.8%)	122 (79.2%)			38 (12.3%)	270 (87.7%)				
OCD	320	68 (21.3%)	252 (78.7%)	0.014	0.906	75 (11.7%)	565 (88.3%)	0.076	0.783	1.060	0.699–1.608
LO	166	36 (21.7%)	130 (78.3%)			37 (11.1%)	295 (88.9%)				
OCD	320	68 (21.3%)	252 (78.7%)	0.012	0.911	75 (11.7%)	565 (88.3%)	0.071	0.790	0.945	0.622–1.435
Male EO	101	23 (22.8%)	78 (77.2%)			26 (12.9%)	176 (87.1%)				
Male OCD	178	40 (22.5%)	138 (77.5%)	0.003	0.954	44 (12.4%)	312 (87.6%)	0.031	0.861	1.048	0.623–1.760
Male LO	77	17 (22.1%)	60 (77.9%)			18 (11.7%)	136 (88.3%)				
Male OCD	178	40 (22.5%)	138 (77.5%)	0.005	0.945	44 (12.4%)	312 (87.6%)	0.045	0.831	0.939	0.523–1.683
Female EO	53	9 (17.0%)	44 (83.0%)			12 (11.3%)	94 (88.7%)				
Female OCD	142	28 (19.7%)	114 (80.3%)	0.188	0.665	34 (12.0%)	253 (88.0%)	0.021	0.886	0.950	0.472–1.912
Female LO	89	19 (21.3%)	70 (78.7%)			19 (10.7%)	159 (89.3%)				
Female OCD	142	28 (19.7%)	114 (80.3%)	0.090	0.765	34 (12.0%)	253 (88.0%)	0.150	0.699	0.889	0.490–1.613
*OCD with tic	7	1 (14.3%)	2 (28.6%)			6 (42.9%)	8 (57.1%)				
OCD without tic	314	100 (31.8%)	52 (16.6%)			362 (57.6%)	266 (42.4%)	1.224	0.269	0.551	0.20–1.66

Note: *Theoretical frequency of genotype <5; χ^2 and P-value were not given.

Abbreviations: C, C allele; CI, confidence interval; EO, early-onset; LO, late-onset; OCD, obsessive-compulsive disorder; OR, odds ratio; T, T allele.

Table 4 Obsessive-compulsion contents (present/absent) and EFNA5 rs26728 in frequency of genotype and alleles

Obsessive-compulsion contents	CC (31)	CT (170)	TT (119)	χ^2 *	P*	C (368)	T (274)	χ^2	P	OR
Aggressive										
Present	0 (0.0%)	18 (24.3%)	56 (75.7%)			18 (12.2%)	130 (87.8%)			
Absent	7 (2.8%)	43 (17.5%)	196 (79.7%)	0.544	0.461	57 (11.6%)	435 (88.4%)	0.037	0.848	1.057
Contamination										
Present	3 (6.1%)	7 (14.3%)	39 (79.6%)			13 (13.3%)	85 (86.7%)			
Absent	4 (2.4%)	54 (19.9%)	213 (78.6%)	0.025	0.876	62 (11.4%)	480 (88.6%)	0.268	0.605	1.184
Symmetry/exactness										
Present	0 (0%)	6 (25.0%)	18 (75.0%)			6 (12.5%)	42 (87.5%)			
Absent	7 (18.6%)	55 (18.6%)	234 (79.1%)	0.218	0.641	69 (11.7%)	523 (88.3%)	0.031	0.861	1.083
Miscellaneous										
Present	6 (4.4%)	19 (14.1%)	110 (81.5%)			31 (11.5%)	239 (88.5%)			
Absent	1 (0.5%)	42 (22.7%)	142 (76.8%)	1.041	0.308	44 (11.9%)	326 (88.1%)	0.025	0.873	0.961
Somatic										
Present	0 (0.0%)	14 (24.1%)	44 (75.9%)			14 (12.1%)	102 (87.9%)			
Absent	7 (2.7%)	47 (17.9%)	208 (79.4%)	0.353	0.552	61 (11.6%)	463 (88.4%)	0.017	0.897	1.042
Compulsion cleaning/washing										
Present	4 (5.5%)	12 (16.4%)	57 (78.1%)			20 (13.7%)	126 (86.3%)			
Absent	3 (1.2%)	49 (19.8%)	195 (78.9%)	0.025	0.874	55 (11.1%)	439 (88.9%)	0.717	0.397	1.267
Checking										
Present	3 (2.3%)	26 (19.5%)	104 (78.2%)			32 (12.0%)	234 (88.0%)			
Absent	4 (2.1%)	35 (18.7%)	148 (79.1%)	0.042	0.838	43 (11.5%)	331 (88.5%)	0.043	0.836	1.053
Repeating*										
Present	1 (1.4%)	5 (7.2%)	63 (91.3%)			7 (5.1%)	131 (94.9%)			
Absent	6 (2.4%)	56 (22.3%)	189 (75.3%)	8.285	0.004	68 (13.5%)	434 (86.5%)	7.512	0.006	0.341
Ordering/arranging										
Present	0 (0.0%)	5 (16.1%)	26 (83.9%)			5 (8.1%)	57 (91.9%)			
Absent	7 (2.4%)	56 (19.4%)	226 (78.2%)	0.538	0.463	70 (12.1%)	508 (87.9%)	0.886	0.347	0.637
Miscellaneous										
Present	1 (2.3%)	6 (13.6%)	37 (84.1%)			8 (9.1%)	80 (90.9%)			
Absent	6 (2.2%)	55 (19.9%)	215 (77.9%)	0.870	0.351	67 (12.1%)	485 (87.9%)	0.681	0.409	0.724

Notes: * χ^2 and P-value were conducted through chi-square analysis by amalgamating CC and CT and comparing with TT.

Abbreviations: C, C allele; OR, odds ratio; T, T allele.

with hoarding compulsive behavior than those without.³⁴ We divided our OCD patients into positive symptom and negative symptom groups to analyze the relationship between rs11081062 and rs26728 and different OCD subtypes. Individuals with rs11081062 T alleles were found to be at a significantly higher risk of being classified as cleaning compulsive and contamination obsessive than those carrying C alleles. Allele-wise comparisons also revealed a significant difference in the frequency of rs26728 T alleles and genotype between the repeating group and the nonrepeating group. Taken together, these results indicate that SNPs rs11081062 and rs26728 might be involved in the etiopathology of OCD subphenotypes. Moreover, the present study also supports the division of OCD into more homogeneous subphenotypes to better understand the complex genetic basis of this disorder.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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